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NO. 11

FREYE DEFENDS COLLIS

He Objects to Morgan's Questions.

COST OF BUILDING THE ROADS

Huntington Again Belittles the "Worthless Set of Men" Who Oppose Him.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Morgan today resumed questioning C. P. Huntington in the Pacific railroad inquiry by the Senate committee on Pacific railroads.

The first question was directed toward ascertaining whether the Union Pacific road lost money in consequence of a diversion of traffic from the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific.

Huntington replied that it had not, as it was a fact that more than fifty per cent of the transcontinental business over all rail routes was carried over the Central Pacific. He said this matter was arranged by an understanding as to rates and the distribution of business among all transcontinental lines. He said this was not a pool, but a mere agreement.

This statement had the effect of diverting the inquiry into the system of pooling and the division business, but Huntington professed not to be familiar with details. He said such agreements had been in effect for twenty-five years.

Mr. Huntington asserted that the average local rates in California were as low as in any other part of the world, notwithstanding the expenses of operating the roads was proportionately much greater.

Mr. Huntington said he never had heard that freighters paid for points short of San Francisco had been carried on to San Francisco, thus compelling shippers to pay the freight back to the local points. There had been complaints, however, of higher rates for a short haul than for a long haul, but this was unavoidable where the end of the long haul was at tide water, bringing the road into competition with the water trade. He admitted that when the Central Pacific started first there was some complaint among shippers along the line of the road from the east that they were compelled to pay rates equal to what they would be if their goods were shipped to San Francisco and then back, and they demanded if such rates should be charged the roads should carry the freight twice.

Senator Morgan asked if the California railroad commission had taken cognizance of this discrimination in favor of the long haul. Mr. Huntington replied that the commission had been elected on a pledge to cut rates 25 per cent, but the question had been taken into the courts and would be settled there.

Senator Morgan.—You contest then, the right of California to exercise this authority?

Mr. Huntington.—I deny the authority of the state of California or anybody else to tax my property without giving me due consideration. I say that even congress has not the right to forfeit my property if I don't believe it will.

Senator Morgan.—Under the long examination of Mr. Huntington as to rates on salt and the distribution of the business between the two companies, with special reference to the shipments to the Mississippi valley market, Mr. Huntington and the greater part of the fruit shipped to these states from Southern California was sent over the Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific in preference to sending it entirely over the Southern Pacific as might be done, but did not know why this was done. He could not explain why the Southern Pacific did not receive it, as the amount of salt and sugar it was because the Southern Pacific had the expense of gathering and handling the fruit. Fruit shipments were expensive because of the necessity of carrying large quantities of ice. The green fruit transportation did not cut any great figure in the railroad business, he declared.

In reply to questions as to his disposal of stock in the Southern Pacific (the Kentucky corporation), Mr. Huntington said he had never sold any of it at any price.

Speaking of the land grant of the Central Pacific, Mr. Huntington said it amounted to about \$7,000,000 acres, but that most of it was in Western Utah and Nevada and was of but little value. He said the company had solar realized less than \$5,000,000 on the land grant.

He said that the company in which he was interested had received from the government in grants about 10,000,000 acres in land.

When Senator Morgan asked what had been done with the proceeds of the land sold, Huntington said it had been used in building up the road.

What else was to be done with it? he asked, and added: "The building of the Central Pacific road was the greatest piece of railroad work ever done in America."

An interesting episode occurred at this juncture. Senator Morgan was presenting an inquiry as to what Mr. Huntington thought of the Tatterson report, and asked him if, in saying the report was incorrect, he meant to impeach the character of the members of the committee.

Senator Frye protested against the question, saying he did not think it a fair question.

"I don't care what you think or Mr. Huntington thinks, I am trying to get at it," replied Mr. Morgan.

"I don't want Senator Morgan to say that," said Mr. Frye.

"The senator has no right to plunge in the midst of a question by me addressed to the witness. I don't regard that as polite treatment."

"I contend," said Mr. Frye, "that the senator has no right to examine the witness as to whether he impeaches the character of the members of the committee."

Senator Gear, who was presiding, said every member of the committee was here on an equal footing and every member must be treated with equal propriety and courtesy.

Mr. Morgan, said that if the chairman meant to say that he had no right to put the question he would appeal to the senate.

The incident dropped with that and the examination went on.

In reply to questions, Mr. Huntington said he had never kept a lobby in Washington or elsewhere, in the usual acceptance of that term, to promote the interest of his road and that he always had trusted men, lawyers and others, to explain legislation and protect his interests and that the only way from the first on this act in the national and state capitals had amounted to about \$2,000,000. Mr. Morgan asked if Huntington was pursuing that plan to procure the

legislation which he is now seeking to obtain.

He replied that he was doing most of the work now himself. Nevertheless there were still some expenses. He said he had always employed men in this work whom he could trust.

"It is a case," Senator Morgan said, "of trust and say nothing—a case in which faith removes mountains."

At 2:35 o'clock Mr. Morgan adjourned as had concluded his examination of Mr. Huntington and the committee adjourned until next Friday.

In closing Mr. Huntington presented a statement which in conclusion he had with his examination developed in regard to the cost of building the road, the resources upon which the work was done and the difficulties it was necessary to overcome.

"We have," he said, "done all this work and we have always paid our bills, and we should continue to do so."

Concluding he said: "It does seem hard that nearly thirty years after the work has been completed, the representatives of this great nation of some of the roads to accept charges made by probably as worthless a set of men as ever undertaken to block the wheels of commerce or dog the heels of an army or a war or a great industrial army like that which works within the ranks of the Central Pacific railroad company."

PAINTERS ON A STRIKE

Eight Hundred of Them Ask for Better Wages.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Eight hundred painters went out on a strike here today. They want an increase of 50 cents a day, making their wages \$5 instead of \$4.50. The strike was ordered by the Painters' Union and was decided upon several days ago. The bondsmen say they were not notified of the demands of the strikers and that they will try to get along without them. It is said there are 600 non-union painters in the city, enough to carry out the work on hand.

A general strike among the building trades is feared as the plasterers, carpenters and plumbers are said to be in sympathy with the painters.

BANK FAILURE.

The San Jose Commercial and Savings Bank Suspends.

SAN JOSE, March 9.—The Commercial and Savings bank of this city closed its doors this morning. The notice on the door stated that the directors deemed it advisable to liquidate. Depositors, it is said, will be paid in full. No details are yet known. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, with \$300,000 paid up. The surplus is \$250,000. Ed Murphy, one of the directors, last week gave a trust deed of valuable property to Donahue, Kelley & Co., and an absolute deed to another portion to Charles Fox. He also mortgaged a ranch near Mountain View for \$30,000. The failure has caused a big stir here.

SENATOR MORGAN'S PLAN

FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

He Introduces a Resolution in the Senate Embodiment His Ideas.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Morgan introduced a resolution a long document in the shape of a resolution embodying his ideas of a plan for the reorganization of the Pacific railroads. It instructs the committee on Pacific railroads to report the bill introduced by Mr. Morgan, giving jurisdiction to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia in cases brought by the United States involving government claims on railroads. The resolution also instructs the committee to report a bill either as the original bill or as an amendment, containing provisions for refunding the outstanding government Pacific railroad bonds held by bona fide owners who are not indebted to the United States, and also the first mortgage bonds; and the refunding bonds to run for thirty years at the option of the government and subject after ten years to be called in and be repurchased by others constituting nine citizens to be appointed by the President. No person now an officer or a stockholder of the roads or of any railroads or transportation or telegraph company or a member of congress or any official of the government is to be appointed on the boards. The board of directors is to manage the Central Pacific and Union Pacific and branch roads to report to the clerk's desk to be received when Senator Davis has begun his term.

Mr. Morgan referred to the statements made by Mr. Sherman as to the atrocious conduct of the administration.

Mr. Hale said the only explanation for the public and press clamor against Spain was that the country and congress had been foolish and mendaciously mislead with conditions which did not exist.

Mr. Hale referred to the statements made by Mr. Sherman as to the atrocious conduct of the administration.

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COLLES INTERROGATED

Regarding the Pacific Rail-road Debts.

EVADES MORGAN'S QUESTIONS

The Road Made Money During the Ten Years It Was Without Competition.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—After a session of two weeks the Senate committee on Pacific railroads today continued consideration of the Pacific railway debt question. Huntington was present but Senator Morgan was absent at the beginning of the hearing. John Rooney, a representative of the junior bondholders, was permitted to file a brief in opposition to the plans heretofore offered for the reorganization of the Pacific roads. He advocated a consolidation of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific associations on subordinate interests for a cash payment of the first and second mortgages, and for the management by the government of commissioners a foreclosure and reorganization of these properties.

When Morgan appeared a linguistic contest between himself and Huntington began.

Huntington, when asked as to his objections to the Patterson report, replied that he objected to it as a whole. He admitted that he had been before the commission, but contended that the commission had certain theories carry out and did not pay much attention to his statements. "I know," said he, "all about the building of the Central Pacific."

"It is not so much about the building of the road," replied Morgan, "we want to know as to about what was made out of it."

"We did not," responded Huntington, "make any more than we were allowed to make under the statutes." Continuing as to the division of the proceeds, he said he could divide what two were interested exactly in the middle.

Morgan—"You do that when you are on one side and the people on the other."

Huntington—"I can."

Morgan—"I am going to give you a chance before we get through."

Referring to the construction of the Southern Pacific to Yuma, Arizona, Huntington said that Colton was interested in that transaction, and that (Huntington) had nothing to do with the division of his estate.

"Did you not," asked Morgan, "buy Mrs. Colton's house in San Francisco?"

"I did."

"And did you not find Colton's papers in the house?"

"I found wall paper there."

"Did you not find private papers there and burn them?"

"If you charge me with that I will swear."

"It is charged by men who have written me, as good as I am."

"Then they are good men."

Huntington then asserted with much emphasis that he neither found any of Colton's papers in the house nor destroyed any of them.

Huntington was examined as to his partnership with May in the hardware business in San Francisco.

He declared that the hardware business was in no way connected as a partnership with the railroad business. The firm, he said, loaned money to the railroads, also bought railroad securities which were divided between them as individuals. He said Morgan was asking too much when he asked him to give details of business transactions of thirty-five years ago. There had been no general settlement of his and Hopkins' account upon the latter's death, but Mrs. Hopkins had gone out as a representative of her husband's interests in railroad.

Mr. Huntington said in reply to question that he had considerable means outside of that invested in the hardware business which he put into the construction of the Central Pacific. He could not, however, remember how much actual money he had put into that construction. Still he was confident the amount was considerable. He had bought, he thought, about 20,000 shares of the stock at the rate of \$100 per share before the road reached New Castle. He had also put money into the Contract and Finance Company, by which the road was constructed.

More than \$20,000,000 had been put into the company by himself and his associates, but much of the money had been borrowed, some of it on government bonds. He resolved with some show of indignation a question tending to show that it was the government and not the company who had conducted the construction, saying that the company, with resources legitimately placed at their command, had constructed it. He added that the company had built thirty-one miles of the road without any government assistance.

Mr. Morgan complained in this connection that Mr. Huntington was too much inclined to give opinions and not facts. Mr. Huntington confounded the two by giving all the facts he had. He said that 740 miles of the road had been built in seven years; that \$25,000,000 in bonds had been received from the government; that first mortgage bonds were issued for \$25,000,000 more, and that there was \$60,000,000 worth of stock. He said he would not do the work again for twice the amount received.

Taking up the report of the Patterson commission, Mr. Huntington said that part of the road west of Oregon from Bonneville to the Rocky mountain range had cost \$7,000,000 a mile, whereas the eastern end had put the price at \$40,000. He gave this as an illustration of the inaccuracies of the committee's report. This part of the road had been built by the Union Pacific and afterwards been purchased by the Central Pacific for the purpose of getting into the Salt Lake valley.

Mr. Huntington said the road paid well for the first ten years and until the Atchison and Northern Pacific had come in as competitors.

Mr. Morgan asked why the dividends had not been put into a sinking fund and used in paying the interest and first mortgage debt. Mr. Huntington replied that it might have been done "except for the novelty of it."

"Such things are never done," he added. "The stock was entitled to its dividend. Furthermore, the government had interfered with the purpose to do this through the Thruiman act."

Mr. Huntington said he could not remember how much money he had received on account of the dividends but he did not think that the amount was large. He thought the dividends had never exceeded 10 per cent. It appeared upon examination that Mr. Huntington obtained his dividends principally through his interest in the Finance and Contract Company. He admitted that this company had used a part of its assets in building other roads, but these were built in the best interests of the Central Pacific Company. The Contract and Finance Company had begun to sell its stock when it began to appreciate and this was done in order to pay the debts, which amounted to \$9,000,000 to \$12,000,000. They had disengaged of a great deal of the stock for this purpose. The price of the stock sold had ranged in price from 10 to 35 cents. Senator Morgan referred to the fluctuations in the stock as the results of manipulation but Mr. Huntington took exception to the use of the word. He said there had been no manipulation

THE POLICY OF SPAIN

As to Cuba and the Action of Congress.

THE SITUATION A DELICATE ONE

Will Not Admit That the Slightest Ground Exists for Recognition of Insurgents.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *World* will print tomorrow the following authentic statement of the policy of Spain as to Cuba and congress from Prime Minister Canovas. It is accompanied by a personal message to Joseph Pulitzer from the president of the council of state at Madrid, authorizing its publication. The statement is as follows:

MADELA, March 6.—"We have as yet

no official notification of the intentions of the American government and cannot therefore take cognizance of or protest by note against any of the proceedings of the senate and house of representatives of the United States. We have taken no official notice whatever of the proceedings and speeches in Washington during the past week.

"Nor have we sounded the European powers or court regarding their support in any form. All we have done is to show to the American government and to Minister Taylor, who has been endeavoring to impress upon the American administration and consulates, representing so firmly the disturbances, that we have ordered the Madrid, Granada, Barcelona and Valencia universities closed and will close all universities, schools and establishments where students dare to make demonstrations hostile to the United States. We will send to prison and prompt trial all authors and promoters of such disturbances. We believe they are prompted by the advanced Republicans."

"Nothing will be omitted on our side to show our disapprobation of any social relation with America. I am convinced we possess sufficient means to quell any hostile demonstrations. The government of Spain regrets and has made all the amends possible for the manifestation already made at Washington naturally excited among the over-loyal people of Spain.

"The situation now is one of extreme delicacy. Indeed, I cannot decide how far it is possible for the government of Spain to permit American social and political mediation of a foreign power, however honorable and disinterested it may be, in solving the grave sleek of being accused of submitting to outside interference, pressure and dictation in the midst of a civil war. The United States is a great power and until they recognize the object and encourage the aims of the insurrectionists in Cuba, they are friendly to Spain. After the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States it would be impossible for the government of Spain to accept the good offices of President Cleveland, or to permit any interference whatever."

"Nevertheless, I will do my best to avoid alienating the friendly relations with the United States which Spain has this week shown that she prizes highly."

"I am fully alive to the significance and the possible consequences of the vote of the United States congress to the rebels as well as to Spain in her relations with the United States, and especially in connection with the right of search on the high seas, and to the matter of privateers and filibustering expeditions."

"He only now and seemingly war-like preparations yet made by Spain in view of the possibility of a general war, to equip a fleet of iron-clads and transatlantic vessels to chase filibusters and guard the coast of Cuba. That is the sole object in view. General Weyler having and had enough troops, only the usual rebels will be sent to Cuba until fall, and no naval demonstration is contemplated."

"The elections will not interfere with the action of the government as it tends to conduct them in a temperate spirit for all parties, for representation being arranged for every West Indian dependency. Besides, in every imperial and international question the Spaniards have always shown a patriotic spirit."

"The misapprehension concerning General Weyler's character and methods as a soldier originated in a misstatement of facts. Before he left for Cuba the last time, I saw and spoke to him and approved his views. Consequently he has always acted in harmony with the requirements of this war, in which the insurgents have not only set at defiance the rules of civilized warfare, but have violated the provisions of the treaty of 1783 between Spain and the United States and of 1877 respecting the property of all American citizens in Cuba."

"I am determined to carry out the administration of political reform already voted by the court as soon as the pacification of the island permits, and even though the bill to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter, which has been extensively discussed, shall become a law."

"In answer to a question he stated he would press that bill, if possible, to a vote."

"Without completing the general debate, the committee rose, and a 5 o'clock recess was taken until 8 o'clock."

At the evening session about a dozen pension bills were favorably voted upon.

A UTAH SENSATION.

Suspicious Circumstances Surrounding Young Lady's Death.

SALT LAKE, March 6.—A sensation was created here tonight over developments concerning the death of Evelyn Bonnett, a beautiful girl of Provo, who died in this city on Sunday night. Several suspicious circumstances led to an investigation, and the body was exhumed. It showed that death had resulted from a criminal operation and that Dr. McCoy, one of the attending physicians, and Dr. Noyes, a physician of that place, and Frank Carter, to whom it is said the girl was engaged, were arrested on the charge of murder. Noyes and Carter are not thought to be implicated, but the feeling was intense against Dr. McCoy. Large crowds gathered on the streets of Provo and for a time there was talk of lynching. All of the prisoners were brought to Salt Lake tonight for safe keeping.

Mr. Morgan complained in this connection that Mr. Huntington was too much inclined to give opinions and not facts. Mr. Huntington confounded the two by giving all the facts he had. He said that 740 miles of the road had been built in seven years; that \$25,000,000 in bonds had been received from the government; that first mortgage bonds were issued for \$25,000,000 more, and that there was \$60,000,000 worth of stock. He said he would not do the work again for twice the amount received.

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SAN FRANCISCO RACES.

The Starting Machines Now Being Used Exclusively.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Quite a crowd visited Ingleside this afternoon to witness the races the program presented being an excellent one. The starting gate is now being used exclusively and gives general satisfaction, there being no delay whatever at the gates.

COL. WHEELER, the winner of the 2-year-old race was \$1,150 up \$1,500 over entry price and was bought by H. T. Griffin, Loring & Wetherbee refusing to retain him for \$200.

Three favorites, one second and one third place were the winners. Weather track fair.

Six furlongs—San Marco won, Mosier 2, Atius 3, Time, 1:18.

Six furlongs—Artist won, Walter J. 2, Senator H. 3, Time, 1:17.

Four furlongs—Col. Wheeler won, Gordon 2, Venero 3, Time, 50:3.

Six furlongs—Mida won, Kowalsky 2, Pique 3, Time, 1:16:1.

Six furlongs—Gratify won, Brown Scott 2, Fortune 3, Time, 1:19:4.

LOVED TOO WELL.

OBJECTION TO THEIR MARRIAGE MORE THAN THEY COULD BEAR.

OAKLAND, March 6.—Murder and suicide ended the love affair today between Edward Hack, a young barber, and Diana Paduca in a lodging house at 511 Sixth street. An unrelenting father had forbidden his son to wed the girl and the death of the love sick couple was the culmination of the objections.

William Danneaver, proprietor of the rooming house where the tragedy occurred, discovered the bodies at a rooming house at 5 o'clock. His attention had been called to the fact that the door had been bolted all day and he was at last obliged to force it open to learn what was wrong. Upon a bed-side by side, were the half-clad bodies of the man and woman. Further examination disclosed a bullet hole in the left side of each body exactly over the heart. Their arms were clasped behind their heads, while near Hack's body lay a pistol. By this side paper and envelopes covered with incriminating missives to the parents of each told the story of their love.

CROP SUMMARY.

ONE OF THE DRIEST FEBRUEARIES IN FORTY YEARS.

SACRAMENTO, March 6.—The State Agricultural Society, in co-operation with the California climate and crop service, James A. Barwick, director, is issuing the following crop summary for the month of February:

The month was one of the driest Februarys ever known over a period of forty years. The great excess of heat above the normal has been marked and early fruit buds to a greater degree than usual for the month. The weather has been dry, with a minimum of rain from March frost. The winter rainfall from one end of it to the other, which has been received on account of the drying north-westerly winds that prevailed in February, although at this writing, March 6th, there has been quite a cold wave, rising snow, sleet, hail and rain, which has benefited the crop by the amount of moisture precipitated, but has done some slight injury to early budding fruit trees by the frost of the first three days of March.

THE BRITISH BLUE BOOK.

MAPS AND CHARTS TO ILLUSTRATE BOUNDARY LINES.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS UPON WHICH ENGLAND BASES CLAIM TO DISPUTED TERRITORY.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 6.—The British blue book on the Venezuelan boundary dispute was laid on the table of the house of commons today. Following is a summary of the position of Great Britain as published in the work referred to:

"The only now and seemingly war-like preparations yet made by Spain in view of the possibility of a general war, to equip a fleet of iron-clads and transatlantic vessels to chase filibusters and guard the coast of Cuba. That is the sole object in view. General Weyler having and had enough troops, only the usual rebels will be sent to Cuba until fall, and no naval demonstration is contemplated."

"The elections will not interfere with the action of the government as it tends to conduct them in a temperate spirit for all parties, for representation being arranged for every West Indian dependency. Besides, in every imperial and international question the Spaniards have always shown a patriotic spirit."

"The misapprehension concerning General Weyler's character and methods as a soldier originated in a misstatement of facts. Before he left for Cuba the last time, I saw and spoke to him and approved his views. Consequently he has always acted in harmony with the requirements of this war, in which the insurgents have not only set at defiance the rules of civilized warfare, but have violated the provisions of the treaty of 1783 between Spain and the United States and of 1877 respecting the property of all American citizens in Cuba."

"I am determined to carry out the administration of political reform already voted by the court as soon as the pacification of the island permits, and even though the bill to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter, which has been extensively discussed, shall become a law."

"But it is impossible to attempt reform during a civil war under any foreign pressure in the present condition of the island.

"In answer to a question he stated he would press that bill, if possible, to a vote."

Without completing the general debate, the committee rose, and a 5 o'clock recess was taken until 8 o'clock."

At the evening session about a dozen pension bills were favorably voted upon.

A LOST CAUSE.

LEON REBELS ARE READY TO MAKE PEACE.

President Zelaya is Determined They Shall Pay the Expenses of the War.

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FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

J. W. ROWELL, Editor and Manager.

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WHERE TO FIGHT FOR SILVER.

The place for Republican bimetallists to make their fight for the double standard is within the ranks of their own party. If any doubt has been entertained by them in this regard they should at once disperse their minds of it. When the battle for silver is won—and it is only a question of time when it will be—it will be won through the Republican party. Every political sign of the times points to the fact.

The Republican party of the West and South is practically unanimous for silver. The silver strength of the East is largely within the party of protection, and in the centers of population the future fight must be made. The manufacturers of the East are already becoming aroused by the dissatisfaction at which they are placed by gold monometallism, and protection and bimetallism will be inscribed upon the banner under which they will carry the crusade into the strongholds of goldism. With these interests united, as they must be in the not distant future, the conversion of the voters in the states whence congressional majorities come, will go forward rapidly, and the victory will be won. Admitting that all parties are for silver in the West and South, it is only through the Republican party that sufficient strength can be developed in the East to secure the necessary majority in congress to enact the legislation desired.

The Republican who would seek an alliance with some other party, because he was not satisfied with the progress being made by his party for the rehabilitation of silver, would either have to join the Populists or the new Silver party, in case the latter is organized. In either event he would be following a forlorn hope. Not only that, but every such alienation from the Republican party would weaken the strength of silver in the only place where it has a fighting chance. There is only the ghost of a possibility that either the new party which is organized or the one that is proposed will ever attain national supremacy. That nothing can be accomplished through either in the approaching campaign, is perfectly apparent. Hence the palpable folly of weakening the silver strength of the Republicans, where aggression that may accomplish something is most evident, to waste it upon a side issue.

The trend of sentiment on the financial question in the East demonstrates fully, if there was ever any doubt of it, that the successful fight for bimetallism must be made through the Republican party. Let the silver states unite with such forces as may be secured from the East and such a powerful influence will be exerted in the forthcoming national convention that important concessions, at least, will be forced from the "sound money" element, and even if a complete victory is not won, from the vantage gained the fight can be carried into the congressional battle with bright prospects of success. In the meantime the alliance between the protectionists and bimetallists cannot fail to wield an influence in the East that will assure an ultimate triumph for the "money of the constitution."

Through no other channel than the Republican party can bimetallists hope to accomplish their aims. The Cleveland administration has committed the Democracy irrevocably to the single gold standard, and the new parties, existing and prospective, afford not the faintest hope of success.

IN HIS IMAGE.

Some time ago the *Arena* exposed the iniquities of the "sweatshop" system as it is practised in large cities. The revelations of that expose were terrible, for it temporarily took from gaunt famine the mantle which mankind, in regard to its refined feelings, chose to throw over it. Two or three years have passed since the *Arena*'s revelation, but that the murderous sweatshop still thrives is occasionally demonstrated in one way or another. The *New York Journal* is the latest paper to expose a phase of the iniquity.

While we do not expect that any statement of facts will stop the malicious slurs of the San Francisco *Post* or *Fresno Expositor*, we trust that no further reference to the matter will be necessary to satisfy the curiosity or retain the confidence of the people and the reputable press of the state.

The custom house records show that 230,835 cases of champagne were imported from foreign countries last year, and the voice of the press is heard protesting against the extravagance of the expenditure for a foreign product.

The *Republican* would suggest to the city authorities that they do not again permit the dust to become a source of general discomfort and a menace to health before bringing the sprawling wagons out. The only way to keep the streets in decent condition is to keep them sprinkled.

Now W. W. Bowers will apparently have a walk-over for the congressional nomination in this district, no other apparent having appeared up to date. Bowers' work on behalf of the people enlisted him to another term if he deserves it.

The sentiment for McKinley begins to look like a tidal wave. The country has not a true American or a more conscientious man for the Presidency. People who differ in opinion from him concede his integrity of purpose.

The fact that the Stockton swimming baths are being used as a baptismal font is causing a good deal of comment. The suspense is very trying to people who are hungry for political leaves and fishes.

Now there is talk of telephone competition in California, and it looks as though the talk would be followed by action. Competition has been the great need of the coast for years past, and there will soon be great improvement in that respect.

Why not sprinkle the streets before the dust becomes a nuisance?

PROTECTION AND BIMETALISM.

The action which has been taken by a large number of the Republican manufacturers of Philadelphia, whereby they devote their attention to a double standard monetary system, is full of significance. It not only shows that the good clergymen who occasionally rise in his pulpit to say that this is a Christian nation and a Christian people, is mistaken?

And all of this black tale is so unnecessary!

Let laws, which interfere with what they will, place a minimum price, which shall not be below the cost of tolerable living, on all human labor. Then give the poor access to the acres of land that need tilling. As yet the American people have but fairly begun to till their broad national domain, but already the great majority of our slaves have passed out of the reach of the poor and millions of acres are in the hands of a few men. Every square rod of land that is cultivated adds so much to the wealth of the human race, but the vast domains of individual owners remain practically untilled. A wise system of taxation would make much uncultivated ground too expensive a luxury for any man to own.

Would the poor till the ground if they were granted access to it? The answer to this question has, in a small way, been given by the success that has attended Mayor Pingree's plan in Detroit and other cities. This plan, as has heretofore been stated by the Republicans, consists merely in providing land for poor people to work if they desire. It has been a success not only financially, but also in demonstrating that the poor people want just such an opportunity.

As Mayor Pingree himself says: "The willingness of the poor to take advantage of the offer and help themselves in every way they can be shown by the large number of applicants who asked for land." And they worked it with success?

Well, what a city can do in this respect, the nation can do. It can bring together the soil that needs tilling and the citizen who needs to till it. It can tax the vast domains, of which all acknowledge the evil, out of the hands of a few men, and it can give to men who wish to be producers an opportunity to be so. By these means, which are not suggested, it can put an end to more iniquities, of which the sweating system is but a type, than by almost any other legislation that could be devised. Why would it not be reasonable to do so, and give the one "in His image" an opportunity to remain in that image for a time?

THAT ALLEGED STOW NOTE.

The *Tulare Register*, commenting on one of the frequent insinuations of the *San Francisco Post* that Dr. Rowell or the Republicans had borrowed money from W. W. Stow, takes occasion to pay the Republicans a compliment which is very much appreciated. That the *Register* and other papers which have noticed the charges, by innuendo, against the Republicans in the Post and its echo, the *Fresno Expositor*, may fully understand the matter referred to, we take occasion to repeat an explanation of a transaction that has given rise to the baseless accusations.

John W. Quinn was formerly collector of internal revenue in San Francisco. W. W. Stow and four other men were his bondsmen. John W. Conger was Quinn's deputy in Fresno. Dr. Rowell, Alex. Gordon and J. P. Vincent were Conger's bondsmen to Quinn. Conger collected money which he failed to turn over to the government, and the government held Quinn responsible for it. In an effort to settle Conger's account Doctor Rowell and his associate bondsmen, after advancing as much money as they could, gave a note for \$1000 to Messrs. Youngberg & Borland of San Francisco, who represented Quinn's bondsmen, and that was turned over to one of the bondsmen, Stow, as security. This note, with interest, has since been paid in full and is in Doctor Rowell's possession.

The whole matter was the personal effect of Doctor Rowell and his fellow bondsmen to settle Conger's account with the government, and in which neither the Republicans nor the railroad company had the remotest interest.

In the way of additional information it may be well to state that Conger has served a two years' sentence in jail for his crime, and that several thousand dollars are on deposit in Washington as an offer in settlement of his defalcation.

While we do not expect that any statement of facts will stop the malicious slurs of the San Francisco *Post* or *Fresno Expositor*, we trust that no further reference to the matter will be necessary to satisfy the curiosity or retain the confidence of the people and the reputable press of the state.

PEHAPS Madero will take less exception to the action of the Valley Road in deciding to build two miles east of town when the reasons for adopting that course have been stated. It may be that the directors of the road believe that within a very few years the intervening territory will be occupied by the town. With the advent of irrigation upon a large scale, electric power and a competing railroad, there is no telling how rapidly the town will grow. It should be remembered that competition is the great industrial center, and that the sentiment in favor of bimetallism will, in the not distant future, become a powerful factor in the economy of the valley.

Withal, the play is too expensive; more than consistency urges that we have done with it. The jury system costs the people a vast sum of money, if it be as useful as it purports to be, then we need not stop to weigh its expense, but if it is merely a form in which there is no vitality; if it is but a pretence of doing a thing in a certain way which in reality is done in another way, then the sooner the jury system is buried, the better. We cannot afford to pay so much for a ghost from the past.

These remarks, it will be understood, are applicable only so far as judges really do the work which juries but pretend to do. Concerning the question whether the opinion of one judge really is better than that of twelve laymen, this, perhaps, is a point wherein judges and laymen would differ.

If the supreme court's decision is good law—i.e., that honorable body does not reverse itself before long—this question of judges and juries and their powers will need attention from the legislature.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Stockton proposes to establish in that city a home for temporarily destitute women and orphaned children. In connection with the home will be a nursery for the children of mothers who are compelled to work out during the day. In the orphanage feature of their enterprise the good women of Stockton are but following the lead of those of this city who manage the county orphanage with greatest success. But the Stockton plan comprehends more than that followed in Fresno, and the good it will do, if it is the success which it probably will be, will be so much increased. The worthy enterprise of the women should in every way be encouraged.

THE condition of the Armenians is said to be growing more desperate, thousands of them being upon the verge of starvation. The principal amount of aid for the sufferers is coming from the United States, but it is not sufficient to bring the relief needed. The *Armenian* has so far received but two subscriptions in aid of these down-trodden people—\$5 from Adam Beaver and a like amount from Dr. Edelman. It looks as though the "Christian" nations of Europe should care for these sufferers, but as they fail to do so the appeals to humanity should not be allowed to go unanswered by the people of this country.

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The sentiment for McKinley begins to look like a tidal wave. The country has not a true American or a more conscientious man for the Presidency. People who differ in opinion from him concede his integrity of purpose.

Now there is talk of telephone competition in California, and it looks as though the talk would be followed by action. Competition has been the great need of the coast for years past, and there will soon be great improvement in that respect.

In view of the thirst for blood exhibited by the college students of Spain and this country, the Republicans would suggest as a satisfactory solution of the difficulty that the students be turned loose to fight it out.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD has an attack of influenza, but it is not thought to be serious. Other prominent Englishmen have it.

Why not sprinkle the streets before the dust becomes a nuisance?

JUDGE AND JURY.

The opinion recently rendered by the California supreme court in the case of the people against Christian Knutte is of more than ordinary interest. In this case the evidence against Knutte was presented in a superior court, and, without waiting for the evidence for the defendant, the judge ordered the jury to retire and bring in a verdict of acquittal. Instead, the jury brought in a verdict finding Knutte guilty. The judge set the verdict aside and ordered a new trial. From this order an appeal was taken to the supreme court. In its decision that court says:

"While it is the exclusive province of the jury to find the facts, it is nevertheless one of the most important requirements of the trial judge to see to it that this function of the jury is intelligently and justly exercised. The judge has the witnesses before him, and, as an equal opportunity with the jury to hear the evidence, he is in a position to judge of their credibility and to discover their motives. He ought to be satisfied that the evidence as a whole was sufficient to sustain the verdict. If he was not, it was not only the proper exercise of a legal discretion, but a duty, to grant a new trial. Nor does it affect the question that the evidence in the case may have a legal tendency to prove all the material facts. Guilt is to be established beyond a reasonable doubt, and while there may be some evidence to support each fact, it is not necessary that it be equally strong as to satisfy the conscience of the judge that a case is made which warrants conviction."

The court's opinion is that the trial of the *Interior* continues to take the lead among papers of its class on the Pacific coast, and should receive the substantial encouragement which its enterprise warrants. The current number is equal to the best that has yet printed.

RANDOM REMARKS.

The San Francisco *Call* says concerning the *Hillsdale Enterprise*: "It is a good paper, and the editor has the right stuff in him." That is all right, but wait until the *Call* leaves from Hillsdale, who happens to be the "editrix." *Itm*, indeed!

So we are going to have an American Salvation Army. All right, doubtless America does not want it enough, but we will probably tell it when we are to have an American brand of Christianity, too! When we start in to Americanize the means of grace, there should be no half way measure about it. By the way, I know more in a minute about the last half of them than in a month. I was born to be a lawyer." Probably that is why the young woman was born—of course she should know—but, if so, she differs from most of her sisters. As a general thing, gentle women do not abhor in the legal profession. She may make a good doctor, minister or editor, but as a lawyer she is not apt to be illustrious. She who was once known would play a role in the state and in the city, for she is a lawyer.

Now that two little girls have been killed in Oakland, by an electric car, that city proposes to lock the stable door by seeing that fenders are placed on the cars. The action comes late, but it must be remembered that Oakland still has a good many children whom it cannot afford to afford.

It is a second or third rate community which cannot have a "Messiah" of its own in these days. Victoria, B. C. is lost to the front with the rest of the world, and it is just as remarkable and mysterious as any city in the world. At the present rate of progress, it will not be a great while before the little girls entitled "Every Man His Own Messiah" will be issued. We are going to have a match game of buck and between young women, and Stanislaus and Standard unions. These organizations have their great uses in these days. They turn out the splendid football players, and it is written on the bright horizon of hope that they yet may graduate some very superior basketball players or players—such as they are.

Mr. Simon Thomas of Lancaster, Ohio, is one of these extremely nervous men who always collapse in an emergency which he does not expect; he discovered that his house was on fire, rushed out of doors and turned on his alarm. When the fire company arrived on the scene they found a very much excited man dancing around in the street in his night clothes. It was Mr. Simon Thomas, and he wanted to tell them where the fire was; but his excited nerves got away with him, and all he said was: "Fifteen—Thad's a fifteen—Where is the fire?" inquired a fireman. Mr. Thomas wrung his hands, wept and ran, directly traceable to it, he will do far more than Governors are wont to accomplish. But it may as well be remarked incidentally that he has lacked a large contract, even for a man of his recognized nervous force.

There will be a match game of buck and between young women, and Stanislaus and Standard unions. These organizations have their great uses in these days. They turn out the splendid football players, and it is written on the bright horizon of hope that they yet may graduate some very superior basketball players or players—such as they are.

It is well that the people of the Stockton county will prosecute "White Hat" McCarthy for permitting his horse to be starved to death, but at the same time, it should be remembered that McCarthy, who did the starving, is but a degree, if any, less reprehensible than McCarty.

The statement that he is honest is all right, so far as it goes, but he should try to make allowance for people who have as much confidence in the tenderness of the Almighty as they have in that of their mothers.

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The *Y. W. Goodwin* of San Francisco objects to modern Methodist practices on the ground that they "rarely speak of hell or judgment," but are "very full of love and heaven." Mr. Goodwin appears to look on the proverb that "God is love" with suspicion. The eternal torment these people are picturing is written on the bright horizon of hope that they yet may graduate some very superior basketball players or players—such as they are.

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THE YEAR'S WORK.

Hundred Thousand Club Meeting.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT LISENBY

A Resume of What Has Been Done.

New Executive Committee Selected.

From Thursday's Date.

The regular annual meeting of the Hundred Thousand club was held at the city hall last night. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting of the executive committee the following were elected members of the club: Dr. W. A. Washer, W. F. Forsey, Dr. C. J. Minor, Horace Hawes, George L. Low, and T. C. White.

After transacting some routine business the executive committee adjourned and the club was called to order by Chairman Lisenby, who read the following interesting report as chairman of the executive committee:

"This being the close of our first year, I presume it is expected of me to make a brief statement of what we have accomplished since our organization, and I will not burden you with listening to reading of our articles of organization, but briefly call your attention to the first paragraph of the article, which I believe fully expresses our purpose—"The object of this club is primarily to increase the population of Fresno county to 100,000 before the first day of June, in the year 1896."

The club has had this object in view, and labored faithfully to attain this end since its organization."

"You will doubtless remember that at a recent meeting at which we were addressed by representatives of raising packers, one gentleman, laboring under a wrong impression, suggested that our efforts were directed in the interest of Fresno city. This impression should not exist, and I believe does not to any considerable extent. I would therefore suggest that our club, as a representative organization, be curtailed on. It should be thoroughly and completely understood that this club has no selfish motive, no particular locality to focus, but the welfare of the whole county in interest."

"When your attention is called to the fact that fifty regular meetings (exclusive of numerous special and committee meetings) have been held during the year, I think I may be pardoned in saying that our zeal is commendable. A brief synopsis of what we have done I will not prove unnecessary."

"Our first regular meeting was held on the 13th day of March, 1894, and at that time a committee of five was appointed to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of drafting suitable resolutions favorable to the proposed San Joaquin Valley railroad.

"This committee performed their duty, thus putting the club on record in favor of this important undertaking. This was followed by the appointment of a permanent committee of five consisting of the following members of the club: J. J. Seymour, J. W. Short, Col. C. Chisholm, Dr. E. C. Dunn and L. Hobbs, to act with the San Joaquin Valley railroad Chamber of Commerce to carry out the proposed plan of the promoters of the railroad. It is unnecessary for me to say that our committee carried out their trust faithfully and well, and I will take this opportunity to again renew our obligations to them for their untiring efforts in behalf of the people of Fresno county."

"At our meeting on March 27th A. L. Hobbs was appointed a committee to represent us at a meeting of delegates from the northern and central portion of the state held in San Francisco for the purpose of adopting a plan looking toward inducing immigration to California. That he performed that duty to our satisfaction I think you will all agree."

"In the early part of the year it was the expression of the club that something in the way of permanent advertising matter be published for distribution. In compliance with that idea committees were appointed and assigned different subjects upon which to prepare articles; many of them reported, advancing some excellent ideas. I would suggest that that matter be not laid right off and that some time during the coming year it be renewed."

"Owing to an increased population for the city, and that we might have better and more complete sanitary, fire and police protection, the club at a meeting held in May last adopted a resolution asking the voters of several auditions to become a part of the city, and I am pleased to say that the indications are favorable toward the consummation of our plan. Let us further encourage the proposition."

"We have not been unmindful of our patriotism, as was demonstrated by the celebration of our greatest national holiday, July 4th. The club, with its annual energy, taking up the responsibility of securing an appropriate celebration, and with the assistance of committees from other organizations, demonstrated that it had not forgotten how to celebrate. The club was represented in the procession by an appropriate float of unique design."

"The club has been found on the right side of all public improvement. We have urged (and I think not without some effect) the completion of the high school building, called the attention of our representatives in congress to the necessity of provision in the way of public buildings for Fresno, and I am pleased to say that all our appeals in this direction have been most favorably received. Lately we have taken up the matter of improvement of our courthouse, and I am assured that our efforts are being appreciated, and that already arrangements have been made for permanent improvement of portions of that most sacred ground."

"Referring again to the main purpose of our organization, viz., the increase of our population, I find that efforts are being made to organize auxiliary clubs in different parts of the county, at the suggestion of our club, and that we are assured of the success of this undertaking."

"We have not lost sight of the importance of the Nineteenth century, having made special efforts on this proposition of national importance. We have sent our bid to the Chamber of Commerce in the inauguration of a citrus fair, both by moral support and approbation of cash premiums. Recognizing the vast importance of the new enterprise, the San Joaquin Valley Electric Light and Power Company, we have taken steps, by the appointment of a suitable committee to prepare plans, to celebrate the day of its completion. Of the time and plan you will be fully advised in due season."

"I should not feel that I had done my duty without calling your attention to the amount of advertising of the vast resources of this country that this club has done. We arranged for and carried to a successful completion a special edition of the *Daily Monitor*, containing 2500 copies, extra, on April 10th. On May 23rd we prepared a special folder containing useful and truthful information of our resources. In November we inserted standing advertisements in the *New York World*, *Harper's Weekly*, the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* and the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. On this date we also ordered a second edition of 10,000 copies of our folder."

"We have circulated 500 copies of the holiday edition of the *Daily Express*, also the same number of the holiday edi-

tion of the *Republican*. We have distributed 1750 copies of the *Journal* of different issues, and also have an advertisement in the *Chicago Daily Journal*, and in two of the leading papers of Florida. When it is taken into consideration that our resources are only 50 cents per month from each member of the club, I feel confident that you will be well satisfied in saying the our money has been judiciously handled."

"Asking for my signature that cause support and consideration you have given me, I am, gentlemen, yours truly,"

"A. L. Lisenby, President."

Treasurer E. F. Bernhard reported as follows: Receipts for the year, \$671.93; expenditures, \$708.80. Balance on hand, \$15.15.

The club then proceeded to elect an executive committee for the ensuing year and the following were selected: John McMillin, John D. Gray, C. Chisholm, T. G. Hart, L. A. Spencer, F. J. Haber, G. S. Ramsey, A. V. Wm. Case, F. P. Ferguson, G. C. Dunn, J. J. Seymour, T. S. Evans, L. Hobbs, C. T. Cooley, J. E. Church, J. J. Seymour, J. S. Eastwood, George Roeding, Jacob Clark and Dr. W. A. Washer.

On motion of E. F. Bernhard a vote of thanks was tendered President Lisenby for his services to the club during the past year. Mr. Lisenby has been an indefatigable worker during that time and Mr. Bernhard ascribed much of the success of the club in its first year to the efforts of the president.

The new executive committee was then organized and adjourned by the election of last year's officers. The officers are as follows: President, A. V. Lisenby; vice-president, William Glass; treasurer, E. F. Bernhard; secretary, L. A. Spencer.

J. S. Eastwood and S. N. Griffith briefly addressed the club on the future in Fresno considering the vast resources which the county possesses. Mr. Eastwood pointed out that Minneapolis, one of the great cities of the United States, has been built up chiefly through the use of water power. Fresno has a great city with opportunity for bridging and developing ten times as much power in electricity as Minneapolis has.

All members of the Hundred Thousand club are always welcome to participate in the discussions before the executive committee. On the last Wednesday of every month the meetings of the entire club are held, the executive committee being for the purpose of arranging all details of business.

IN NEED OF WATER.

An Appeal to the Owners of Irrigating Canals.

Editor REPUBLICAN.—Say to those who are diverting water from Kings river and are not in great need of it, to please close down their head-gates, for the reason that there is scarcity of water in lower Kings river, and the sloughs between Kings river and the Joaquin river.

Should the weather remain fair for a few days and the ditch take-offs from the river, you should then close the gates which are now controlling the water in a public spirited manner and close their head-gates for ten or twelve days, and do it at once, very much grain on the slough would make heavy crops for the stand is excellent. Gentlemen, do you would that others should do by you, and shutdown.

J. L. FRITHICK.

A GOOD SHOWING.

VISIT TO THE COUNTY HOSPITAL AND FARM.

Grounds Well Laid Out—Buildings Improved by a New Coat of Paint.

Supervisors Sayre, Ross and Garrett, accompanied by a representative of the REPUBLICAN, visited the county hospital yesterday on a tour of inspection.

The building, the grounds and the farm and garden were visited. The severest critic of the hospital administration must admit that the institution has been decidedly improved inside and out during the time that Dr. Davidson and Mr. Burke have been in charge.

Everything is clean and bright about the hospital, showing the results of constant watchfulness and care. The grounds about the hospital have been laid out in well designed gardens, the roads repaired and the country property generally well cared for.

As to the paint and the buildings, the work should be no less than the new coat of paint.

That Supervisor Garrett, chairman of the hospital committee, and Superintendent Burke are active officials is shown by the splendid condition in which the county hospital is found at the present time.

EX-SUPERVISOR BUTLER.

He Makes a Statement Concerning the Court House Plasterers.

In an interview with a representative of the REPUBLICAN yesterday ex-Supervisor R. B. Butler denied that the work connected with the four iron court house pilasters, for which more than \$1000 was paid, was in any way respectible with the work for which \$300 is to be paid.

Mr. Butler said that whereas the first pilasters were 70 or 80 feet long, those to be erected will be 18 feet long; while the latter will be 8 or 9 inches. Moreover, the price of the latter will be far the price of the former, the pilasters having included only the pillars, but the cost of concrete and granite foundations for each pilaster, as well as the cost of bracing the dome.

THE PRICE OF GRAPES.

A Misapprehension on the Matter Corrected.

Editor REPUBLICAN.—My attention has been called to an article in your paper on the 28th ult., wherein W. J. Forsey makes the following statement:

"The members of the Winemakers Corporation only paid \$60 to \$50.00 for each bunch of grapes for the last year."

I take the liberty of informing you that Mr. Forsey has certainly been misinformed. The price of grapes has advanced in the same proportion as the price of wine, and I doubt very much if dry wine grapes this year can be bought for less than \$15 per ton. Yours, respectfully,

H. BENDER,
President California Winemakers' Corporation.

STILL MORE BILLS.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

The long list of bills before the supervisors was about disposed of yesterday, after three days of work. The close scrutiny now given to each bill as it comes up for passage renders the work somewhat slow, but it no doubt pays in the long run.

The board paid a visit of inspection to the station to the hospital and the county farm.

William Phillips, an indigent, was allowed the sum of \$5 for temporary relief.

We have circulated 500 copies of the holiday edition of the *Daily Express*, also the same number of the holiday edi-

NATURAL BIMETALLISM.

EDITOR PILLSBURY EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS.

Facts and Figures Collected From Financial History and Silver and Gold Statistics.

Editor REPUBLICAN.—I noted with satisfaction the candid and serious consideration you gave, under the above title, in your Sunday issue to a paragraph which appeared in the *Times Register* taking what I may call a national development view of the silver question. Believing that this much discussed subject has been so often approached from that point of view, I beg permission to submit for the consideration of your readers a few more thoughts along that line. We are all Republicans and all desireous of the Republican party's success in the coming election, and it is important that the Republicans should, if possible, get into a harmonious battle array on the silver issue. A harsh partisan discussion seldom makes converts, but a candid and evenhanded presentation of considerations, if fairly presented, does. I promise to be patient, if we will refrain from anything untimely or rash, but encourage the gold miners in all prudent ways, confidence in the future of silver will soon be restored and the old party will return almost before we know it. By natural processes silver lost its place and its natural processes it will regain what it lost.

Get into line with the prudent millions in the heart of America, get into the confidence of the American people and candidates for the presidency, and we assure Republicans everywhere that who ever may lead the Republican hosts, Ohio will contribute her share to the victory.

The people of Ohio take satisfaction in the expressions, coming from every section of our common country, of their approval of their distinguished fellow citizen, William McKinley. The great advocate of protection who has all his life stood for America, its factories, its farms, its friends, finds his reward in the confidence and affection of the people whose hearts he has given to his country. The Republicans of Ohio pledge him anew the absolute, loyal and unwavering support of his State at the national convention and instruct the delegates chosen to represent Ohio to reelect him.

We honor the eminent sons of other states, whose splendid services and high character have justified their present position, and the American people are candidates for the presidency, and we assure Republicans everywhere that who ever may lead the Republican hosts, Ohio will contribute her share to the victory.

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THE COUNTY FLEECED

Plasterers That Cost a Thousand Dollars.

CAN BE DUPLICATED FOR SIXTY

Say Lawyer Letcher Opposed to Any Further Change in Court House Plans.

SAY SUNDAY'S DAILY.

An important question came before the supervisors yesterday, or rather there were several questions of the same nature. The proposition was to make changes in the plans and specifications for the reconstruction of the court house. Mr. McLean, the contractor, pointed out that the building could be made more substantial by certain changes.

The first was, instead of one long, heavy steel girder over Judge Carter's court room, there be three smaller orders running crosswise. The supervisors adopted the change without a dissenting vote.

The next change was more in the nature of an addition, which was proposed to give six additional iron pillars to support the dome. There were four under the old dome, and they are there yet. The six new ones will make ten in all. The new heavy iron pillars from the ground to the base of the dome. This change was adopted without a dissenting vote.

One important point was brought out, which caused the supervisors to look at each other and wonder what was coming next. It was in regard to the price to be paid for these plasters. Mr. McCann agreed to put them in, just like the old ones, for \$60 each.

The surprise lay in the fact that the old ones had cost \$100 each, and that \$100 each.

One's only conclusion was that the county had paid from ten to fifteen times as much for the old ones as should have been paid. The old plasters were put in by Smiley Brothers. Mr. McCann's proposal to put others in for \$60 each was taken as a surprise, and it was at first thought he must be mistaken, but he insisted that he was not mistaken and that the work could be done for that, notwithstanding the costly add paid over \$100 each for similar pillars not than three years ago.

Later in the afternoon there came an application from Mr. McCann for more changes in the plans and specifications. There were of much note. A beam here and there was in the wrong place, or a slight addition or subtraction was necessary to improve the work. In one place an error in the specifications located a beam in the wrong place, and it was desired that the supervisors sanction a change in this and other respects. Mr. McCann said he would pay the additional cost himself, if any, and was satisfied there would be no additional expense in the proposed changes.

The proposition called up a spirited debate by the board. Supervisor Letcher was against any further changes. He said from this time forward he proposed to vote against each and every proposed change in the plans and specifications. He wants the building finished exactly in accordance with the plans already adopted, no difference who thinks improvements may be made in them. He declared that his voice would always be the voice of the people.

"We hired experts," said he, "to examine the plans and specifications before we adopted them. We told these experts to take all the time necessary to be certain that the plans were all right. They did so. They examined the plans, as they said, and reported that they were all right, and on their say so we adopted them. Now one of the first things we did is a motion for a whole lot of changes, and I am not going to vote for any one of them."

Supervisor Sayre said that while he was not in favor of needless changes, he was of the opinion in which the county would be the loser, yet in the present case he believed changes were wise.

"Mr. McCann," said he, "is willing to make three changes at considerable expense to himself, and it costs the county nothing. He has a reputation at stake, and he wants a building which will never reflect on him as the contractor. Some buildings have been known to fall down before completed. He is willing to take no such chances, and he will be offered to make changes, the better in this, we ought to let him do so."

Supervisor Wickersham took pretty much the same view. He said that while "Mr. McCann had contracted to erect the building according to the specifications and plans on file, he had not declared that these plans and specifications were incapable of improvements. If he finds where improvements may be made, and is willing to make them without expense to the county, he should be authorized to do so."

The vote was taken, and the proposed changes were adopted by the following vote: Aye, Wickersham, Sayre, Garrett, Moore, No, Letcher.

Mr. Letcher was sick in bed at the time. The court house was taken in a hurry to the court house to cast his vote on this proposition.

MILK FROM DAIRIES.

Care Necessary to Keep it Free From Impurities.

Editor, Republican.—During the past three weeks I have devoted considerable attention to the condition of some of our dairies and the manner in which milk is being delivered. I have noticed on many occasions milk being poured into jars that have been exposed to dust and not clearly washed, and then carried on to the next customer.

We are forcibly reminded that dirt and filth are the abiding place of the ease, and that cleanliness is the sure guide to health. Attention should be given to the danger that exists in using milk that is as above mentioned. No one knows the mischief done through the use of milk that is too often loaded with the germs of tuberculosis and filth. Professor Airton says that the danger is so great to children that it can scarcely be exaggerated.

There are many ways by which organisms may find their way into milk, beside through the tubes of the dairy. The animal which provides it. There are also many attendants about a dairy, who it would seem to me some step should be taken to guard against such impurities. Information should be sent to dairymen as to the necessity of the case. Stables should be clean, well lighted, well ventilated and dry. The animals should be kept clean and well fed with nutritious food and access to plenty of pure water three times a day at least. They should not allow any person about the stables and dairy who are not clean and healthy. They should have a bath daily, a wash room with hot and cold water, plenty of soap and clean towels.

No cleaned or otherwise substances should be added to the milk, either to color it or to render it alkaline. The vessels for keeping and covering the milk to consumers should be thoroughly cleaned, scalded and exposed to sunlight and air each time after use.

Jars are frequently carried into sick rooms, where children may be ill with some infectious disease and may be returned to the milkman and thence to the dairy without having been properly sterilized. If the dairymen fail to sterilize them they may serve to carry this infection to other families when the

milkmen are ignorant and careless, and of such let us hope that there are few.

Geo. Edwards.

THE EMERGENCY CALL.

The Percentage of Attendance of the Two Companies.

From Sunday's Daily.

The excellent showing made by Fresno's two military companies night before last in the emergency call issued by General Muller was the subject of much interest yesterday.

Company C made a showing of 100 per cent. Every member of the company of men was present.

Company F's percentage of attendance was 91. There are 70 men in the company and 14 are absentees. The excuse for these absences were as follows:

Two absent in Mariposa county; one in Hanford; one sick and one unable to be present; one left for the West Side four hours before call was issued and he could not be notified; one at Sentinel, thirty miles from Fresno. It will be seen that these excuses were perfectly satisfactory, considering the fact that only four hours' notice was given for the call.

General Muller was present at the meeting of the call with the following members:

Major A. Pedlar, Lieutenant Colonel T. J. May and Captain G. A. Miller.

The regimental officers present were Lieutenant Colonel S. S. Wright, Major C. Chisholm, Captain O. Schubert, Captain P. N. Russell and Sergeant E. Magee.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

Wells, Fargo & Co. Appoint Colonel Wightman's Successor.

Several changes have been made in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office in this city on account of the death of Colonel Wightman. H. V. Armitage has been appointed agent, G. W. Crockett cashier, Norman Linda clerk, R. T. Maxwell depot clerk.

Mr. Armitage has been in the Fresno office nine years and has been in the service of the company eleven years, and enjoys the confidence and esteem, not of his employers, but of all who know him.

Three More Japs Arrested.

Three more Japs were arrested yesterday on complaint of G. Lisekann for keeping their wives in houses of ill-repute. Justice Austin released the defendants on their own recognizance, judging from two previous similar cases there will be an insufficiency of evidence to convict. The marriage of the defendants cannot be established.

Jack Welty's Mine.

Jack Welty, formerly a deputy constable in this city but now of Mariposa county, is in Fresno on a visit. He has been engaged in mining and thinks that he has struck a rich ledge. Jack says that there has been a great influx of the old mining spirit in Mariposa county and the hills are full of prospectors.

A ROAD FENCED UP.

THE SUPERVISORS WILL HAVE IT OPENED.

Probability That it Will be Asked for by the Valley Road.

Supervisor Rose was present at the session of the board yesterday. He is yet far from being a well man.

Various road matters came before the board, the chief of which were the following: The petition of W. D. Grady and others for a road was acted upon in the appointment of County Surveyor George L. Hoxie, L. R. Williams and A. J. Shields as viewers. The avenues and roads in the colony were declared public highways.

THE COLLEGE SOCIAL.

A Pleasant Evening Spent at De Hall.

Court Notes.

The following matters were disposed of in the several departments of the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE CARTER, DEPARTMENT 1.

F. H. Bagley vs. Edgan A. Cohen et al; motion for change of venue denied; demarner overruled and ordered transferred to department 2.

A. J. Pedlar vs. Edgan A. Cohen et al; motion for change of venue denied; demarner overruled and ordered transferred to department 2.

J. T. Godwin vs. James P. McCay; continued to March 13th.

Johnstone Waggoner vs. Augusta Velutha; defendant to complain taken into bill of exceptions.

Hulbur, Guthrie & Co. vs. E. R. Woodford; defendants have judgment for costs, the findings to be prepared within five days.

MURKIN, JUDGE WEN, DEPARTMENT 3.

James Porteous vs. W. M. Martin et al; motion for change of venue denied; demarner overruled and ordered transferred to department 2.

J. T. Godwin vs. James P. McCay; continued to March 13th.

Johnstone Waggoner vs. Augusta Velutha; defendant to complain taken into bill of exceptions.

Edward A. Von Schmidt vs. Alfred W. Von Schmidt; report of receiver taken under advisement.

Henry Larson vs. Griffin-Skelley Company; motion for new trial taken under advisement.

BEFORE JUDGE CARTER, DEPARTMENT 2.

James Wheeler vs. —— Kameas; continued.

City of Fresno vs. Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company; on trial.

The Plaintiff Was Minor.

The suit of Benjamin Goodman against Grant Shores was called for trial in Justice St. John's court yesterday. The court of petition of Fresno turned out to witness the event. Goodman's suit was for \$90 for labor performed. It developed early in the trial, however, that the plaintiff is a minor and therefore not entitled under the law to file a suit. The case was accordingly dismissed. The suit must be brought by the guardian of the plaintiff.

PERSONAL.

Joseph S. Bretz of Toll House is in Fresno.

T. R. Wheaton of Wheatville is in the county seat.

Captain C. H. Norris of Fowler was in town yesterday.

Fred L. Leslie of San Francisco is registered at the Clarendon.

Frank H. Short went to San Francisco last night on business.

Justice of the Peace E. H. Tucker of Fresno spent yesterday in the county seat.

William B. Wightman, national bank inspector, is in Fresno on official business.

A. L. Fulton of Reno, Nev., is visiting in this city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dealey.

Miss Lillian Tully and Percy Tully of Knight's Landing are visiting with friends in this city.

Grocery Store Burglarized.

The grocery store of Bostick & Wakefield, at the corner of Fresno and K streets, was again burglarized night before last. A quantity of tobacco and \$8 or \$9 in change were stolen.

E. G. Chadwick and A. F. Tenny have gone to San Francisco on business connected with organizing the packers' union.

Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Chase of Boston, Mass., are on a visit to J. R. White and family. Mr. Chase enjoys the distinction of having been born in Poor Whitier's old home. He is at present owner of the old Whitier farm.

Straight Talk.

From the Stockton Record.

The record stands for Republicanism and it also stands for silver, and in so doing we believe we truly represent the material interests of the west. And we don't intend to be read out of the Republican party for heresy, but rather for the sake of the party.

The record stands for the share of the wealth among the capitalists. When it comes to a plain issue of whether the pinhead capitalists or gold men shall leave the Republic party, why it is about time for money bags to pack up their grip. We don't propose to be read out, but will leave without any reading when once thoroughly convinced that the Republican party has so far outlived its usefulness that it is no longer the party of the people.

The few who intend to make the demand, They consider that they have a right to the money.

If they make the demand it is claimed that the law compels the Board of Education to pay them for the week of enforced idleness. If these teachers are paid, all the other may be paid as well.

The best way to pay them off is to make a demand for it. The amount is about \$90 each.

However, a few teachers will make the demand. They consider that they have a right to the money.

The few who intend to make the claim say that they will resign at the end of the present term anyway.

Another matter of interest is local school circles in the trouble between the principal and the teachers at the Central school. The edit issued by the board at Tuesday night's meeting directing that the teacher be enlightened concerning the rules of conduct of the principal has caused a great flurry in the subordinates.

It is with something like dread that they anticipate the reading of the "riot act" next Monday. Some are more or less indignant. They think the board has taken action against them without hearing the merits of their side of the trouble. They say the principal is unreasonable in his instructions to them, and that it is not ignorance of the rules which has caused the trouble.

The few who intend to make the claim say that they will resign forthwith.

Some of the teachers even threaten to resign forthwith, if their side, as they view it, is not considered in the matter.

Marcus Pollasky Heard From.

The Daily News of Adrian, Mich., asks, "Who is Marcus Pollasky?" It proceeds to answer the question in the same style as other eastern papers have answered it within the past couple of years; that is, by telling what great things he has done east, west, north and south. His labors in Fresno are duly circuited. He is now interested in an elevated railroad in Chicago.

Jars are frequently carried into sick rooms, where children may be ill with some infectious disease and may be returned to the milkman and thence to the dairy without having been properly sterilized. If the dairymen fail to sterilize them they may serve to carry this infection to other families when the

milkmen are ignorant and careless, and of such let us hope that there are few.

Geo. Edwards.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S VETO.

Grand Jurors' Claims Are Scaled Down.

From Saturday's Daily.

The Board of Supervisors decline to allow members of the late grand jury pay for the last five days of their session on the ground that they were not a legal body during that time. A new grand jury was drawn January 14th, and the old jury held over until February 1st.

District Attorney. — Son added the statement of in military circles yesterday.

Company C made a showing of 100 per cent.

Every member of the company of men was present.

John S. Davis' claim was presented yesterday. He was foreman of the jury, and it is presumed that his case will be made the test. The claim was sent to the district attorney's office for approval, or disapproval, and it was returned with the recommendation that the board pay the bill, except for the last five days, and that it should be paid for the reason that Davis was not serving on the grand jury then.

It is understood that the members of the grand jury will not let the matter rest at that, but will appeal from the decision of the supervisors to the court.

SUBMITTED ON BRIEFS.

The Suit of the City Against the Canal Company.

The trial of the suit of the city against the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company for \$50,000 was yesterday concluded in Judge Carter's court.

The case was submitted on briefs.

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THE CITY SCHOOLS.

They Reopen With Fair Attendance.

A MEETING OF THE TEACHERS

Professor Heaton Urges Them to Work Harmoniously With Their Principals.

From Tuesday's Daily.
The city schools reopened yesterday morning after having been closed for a week on account of the diphtheria scare.

At the K-street school, where the "scare" originated, there was an attendance of about seventy-five per cent of the regular enrollment. Principal Frank M. Lane stated that in his opinion the lack of interest was not so much on account of the fear of sickness as the result of a week's vacation. After a vacation it generally takes two or three days for the attendance to reach the enrollment again.

At the K-street school, where there were 126 pupils present and 111 absent. Principal George Cosgrave thinks that the attendance will increase rapidly within a few days.

At the Central school 100 scholars were out of a regular enrollment of about 375. At Park Avenue there was an attendance of about seventy-five per cent. At all the schools several additional pupils came in during the noon hour, the parents having been in doubt in the morning about sending them.

The school premises were all thoroughly fumigated during the past week, and as there have been no cases of diphtheria reported of late, the Board of Education does not think there is any reason for keeping the schools closed. They are naturally anxious about the welfare of the scholars as anybody would there be any cause for fear that would adjourn the schools immediately.

Professor Heaton stated yesterday that he expects to have almost a full attendance at the schools within the next three or four days.

The teachers had a meeting yesterday afternoon at the close of school hours at the Central building. It was in response to a call from Supervising Principal Heaton who had been unable to attend the Board of Education to advise the teachers that the rules for the government of schools should be completed by them. The section to which the board wished to have special attention called was that which refers to the principal of a school and his authority over the subordinate teachers. The instructions of the board were general in their nature, that the law should be read to the teachers and principals of all the schools.

Every teacher in the city was present at the called meeting. Professor Heaton stated the action of the board in regard to the welfare of the schools, urged that the teachers and principals work harmoniously. He said that the Board of Education is at present formulating rules to govern principals and teachers. They will probably be ready in a few days.

During the meeting, while discussing other school matters, it was developed that the teachers are strongly inclined to demand pay for last week. A question was raised as to whether or not the week should be recorded as a completion of the school month, it happening to be the fourth week since the monthly record was begun. It appeared to be the sentiment of the majority of the teachers to consider it as the completion of the month.

This means that the teachers consider the end of the week the last of a month in the regular payment of salaries. A principal of one of the schools stated to a *Kern County* reporter yesterday that the teachers expect to get pay for the week and that they think they are entitled to it. He stated, however, that if the board refuses to pay, the majority of the teachers will not go to the trouble of bringing suit for it, although the law is considered to be unquestionably in their favor.

Clerk Cummings of the school board stated yesterday that he had learned that there is one teacher who will bring suit to collect the money if the board refuses to allow it. Mr. Cummings was unable to say what the board would do in the matter.

SHOTGUNS WERE USED.

A Rabbit Drive Where Thousands Breathed Their Last.

The people of Easton and Washington colony, to the number of 200 or 250, turned out last Saturday with shotguns to kill rabbits. It was a drive in which guns took the place of clubs. It was in the nature of an experiment, but it was in every way successful. It is claimed that the number of rabbits killed was not less than 4000.

The people first drove through Washington colony, then for an hour drove to the third they went out on East avenue. The majority of the rabbits were killed in the second drive. A very exciting time was had, and had not ammunition run short the total number of dead rabbits would have been much greater.

THE RAISIN PACKERS.

The Work of Organizing a Union is Progressing.

The raisin packers are progressing in their work of organizing a union. A meeting was held in San Francisco on Saturday, a few of the packers residing in Fresno being in attendance. The packers expect to organize and there does not seem to be anything in their way to prevent them from so doing.

Colonel William Forester is the only packer who has thus far declined to join the union.

Died From the Injuries.

Joseph Davis, the tramp who had his leg cut off in the railroad yard while trying to swing on the rods under a car, where he had been sleeping, died Saturday, the 9th, at San Francisco, California, at noon Sunday at the lunatic asylum.

Coroner Long held an inquest yesterday morning. The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that Davis came to his death from the wounds received. He was injured internally. He was a native of Wales and his parents reside in Iowa.

Visiting Schools.

City School Superintendent T. L. Heaton returned on Sunday night from the coast, where he spent the past week in vacation, visiting the cities of Oakland, San Francisco, Alameda, San Jose, etc. The Fresno schools are well up with any in the state, but still there are festivals in other schools which might be adopted by this city with profit.

Would See Her Home.

The following incident occurred at the conclusion of the service at one of the churches last Sunday evening:

"Gallant young man to young lady—'May I have the pleasure of seeing you home?'

The reply—"Yes, certainly. You just stand over there and watch me go home."

It was the most unkindest cut of all.

SOCIAL EVENT IN FOWLER.

Judge and Mrs. Albrecht Entertain Many Friends.

From Tuesday's Daily.
Last Friday evening in Fowler a party was given at the residence of Judge and Mrs. Albrecht in honor of Mrs. Waters of Indiana, a sister of the Judge, who is visiting him. A well selected program was rendered, as follows: Piano solo, Mrs. Waterman; vocal solo, Mrs. Albrecht; song quartet—Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow and Mr. and Mrs. Manley; vocal selection, Mrs. Captain Norris; recital, Miss Nera Manley; piano, Mrs. Canan; vocal selection, Mrs. Caldwell; reading, Mrs. Anna Harris. Remarks by Rev. Giffen. Round hearty applause from the company.

The house was decorated within, while Japanese lanterns shed their glow without. A fine supper was served, and the guests, those who wished to do so, indulged in dancing. The guests present were:

Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Giffen, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Trobridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Canan, Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Trobridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Giffen, Mrs. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Trobridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hutchinson.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

David C. Sample of Dry Creek is Plaintiff.

Suit was brought in the superior court of this county yesterday by David C. Sample of Dry Creek against the Fresno Flume and Irrigation Company, to recover \$14,000 alleged to be due. Judge M. K. Harris is the plaintiff's attorney.

The grounds on which the suit is brought are as follows: In 1892 the flume company, then engaged in building a flume to Pine Ridge and beyond, made a contract to deliver six cubic feet of water per second for irrigation purposes upon lands of the plaintiff. The water has not been delivered and in default of payment, Mr. Sample says the suit of the flume company tells him it is not the intention of the company to deliver the water at all. In view of the above named damages are asked.

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENT.

An "Arbor Day" Established by the A.O.U.W. Lodge.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the members of the local lodge of the A.O.U.W. will go to the cemetery with one black aracia tree each, with which to improve their plot. The lodge has fixed on the second Tuesday of every March as "Arbor Day" to be spent in improving the grounds in the cemetery.

About 100 members will go today, and the planting of the trees will be accompanied by appropriate ceremony, a program having been arranged for the occasion. Several of the other fraternal societies in the city are taking steps to improve their respective plots, and the day is not far distant when Fresno will have a respectable burying ground.

Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the several departments of the superior court yesterday:

RESCUE RUGBY, DEPARTMENT 1.

Involuntary of A. C. Melchiorian; petition to set apart homestead and personal property taken under advisement.

Involuntary of Robert E. Stevens; petition to set apart property taken under advisement.

Involuntary of F. W. Hale; petition to set apart personal property taken under advisement.

H. W. Downing vs. Jay Scott and James Downing; motion for new trial.

Balfour, Guthrie & Company vs. B. R. Woodward; next Monday fixed for the day for settling the bill of exceptions.

Citations were ordered issued to the administrators of estates in court March 2, 1895, in the following estates: E. D. Curtis, R. H. Parcell, S. Simon, P. S. Schenck, A. M. Blant, J. E. Simpson, Gus Anderson and Eugene Haasenau.

RESCUE RUGBY, DEPARTMENT 3.

W. S. Chapman vs. Thomas E. Hughes; trial continued till tomorrow.

RESCUE RUGBY, DEPARTMENT 2.

W. Kirby Jr. vs. Farmers' Bank; motion to set aside judgment dismissed.

J. E. Merritt vs. T. L. Reed et al.; decree of Alta Irrigation district and decree of T. L. Reed submitted.

A. A. Smith et al. vs. W. J. Berry; continued till next Monday.

H. W. Walters et al. vs. A. Henningsen et al.; motion to dismiss injunction agreed.

PERSONAL.

W. G. Wilson of Madera is in town.

B. C. Minor of Stockton is at the Highs.

J. W. S. Sanger spent yesterday in the county seat.

Matt Burton and James Burton of Sycamore are in this city.

A. J. Wiener and G. W. Smith are among the Fremians in the bay city.

Justice S. C. St. John returned last night from a business trip to the bay city.

Douglas K. Mott, formerly of the *Examiner*, is seriously ill in Berkeley. His brother Frank is also ill. They went to Berkeley to attend college but ill health has compelled them to quit their studies.

Gen. W. G. Waters has returned from a visit to the big city. The new shirt which Beanie sported on Sunday, as he left in Fresno, was enough to make the town. Even Jesse Walden was smitten with admiration.

Caterin.

E. W. Joy Company—Gentlemen:

have just completed the second bottle of your new brand of cigarette. I have had pleasure for years which affected my eyesight and stomach. Frequently would have dull headache for days at a time. Since taking your remedy I have felt no disagreeable symptom.

Trusting you will publish this, as I want any one suffering from any of the above symptoms to be benefited. Kindly send me two more bottles by return express. [Signed]

Mr. FREDERICK DRICKSON,

Seattle, Wash.

Every mail brings a new batch of tea from Joy's Vegetable Sarape.

It is the most unkindest cut of all.

THE SAFE HAS COME.

A Strong Repository for the County Money.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The superintendents had a full board meeting yesterday when they met at 2 o'clock. They gave nearly all the afternoon to the consideration of bills.

The new safe purchased for the treasurer's office has arrived, and a man has been sent here to set it up. The board yesterday visited the treasurer's office in company with the agent and with Treasurer Whitson, and decided how and where they would have it placed. Treasurer Whitson had only one suggestion to offer and one request to make: that was that the safe be placed in the office, not in the basement. The safe is to be set in a room which has a good deal of space, and the door is to be made of iron.

LETTER FROM FOWLER.

The Local Happenings of the Busy Village.

The Alaska fawn has struck many of the people in and about Fowler.

H. A. Pratt is down from Fresno for a short stay.

Mrs. Waters of Indiana is visiting at the home of her brother, Judge Albrecht and family.

The flagstaff yet remains to remind us that Washington had a celebration on the 22d of February.

The flagstaff had a perceptible dip down from the recent cold spell. Wheat and barley seem to put forth nicely since the rain.

A. E. Edwards is excusing a barn 32x52 feet on his home place out of town.

Mrs. Daingerfield returned home from San Francisco after an absence of about two weeks.

BULLY MCCARTHY.

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After the water had been delivered and in default of payment, Mr. Sample says the suit of the flume company tells him it is not the intention of the company to deliver the water at all.

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THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

A Few Cathode Rays for the Thimble Club.

A GENIAL AND A KINDLY SOUL
The Fresno School System Down
Fine-to Save Money by
Hiring Clerks.

Thursday's Page.

I doubt if the Fresno Thimble Club has said anything of the kind attributed to it, but if it did, it requires no shrewd observer to discern that it has got "right down to business." When young women, in convention assembled, talk to discussing young men, it is easy to see that something will have to happen. Far be it from me to suggest that any girls are on matrimonial thoughts intent, on the contrary, I firmly believe that not even the trickiest sprites would present such a fancy to them in the wayward dreams of night. But what could be more natural than that they should be interested with mixed feelings of vague desire and the fragrance of that mysterious and the fascinatingly horrid creature known as man? So, would you and so would we girls, and shall we hold it strange if their gentle bosoms respond to emotions which are but human after all? Never! I am little or not at all acquainted with some of the young gentlemen on whom the young women are alleged to have turned their thoughts and their tongues—but not of their hopes. Never—but some of them I know quite well, and I take pleasure in briefly naming the son of Deputy Constable W. J. Berry of Salina. The bride is a sister of Deputy County Clerk Ed. E. Bush.

WEDDING IN SELMA.

Clarence J. Berry and Miss Ethel B. Bush the Happy Couple.

Miss Ethel B. Bush and Clarence J. Berry were married in Selma on Tuesday evening. The happy event took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bush, Justice of the Peace E. H. Tucker officiated.

The following relatives and friends were present at the ceremony: Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. E. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. William Cook, Dr. and Mrs. F. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bush, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Berry, Mrs. Edith Caravel, Misses Nellie Berry, Daisy Bush, Edna Bush, Fred Berry, Henry Berry, Thomas Bond of Alaska, William Neff and Charles Deering.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Berry left on yesterday morning's train for San Francisco, whence they will leave on the 15th for Alaska, where Mr. Berry is interested in mining. The groom is well known in this country, being the son of Deputy Constable W. J. Berry of Salina. The bride is a sister of Deputy County Clerk Ed. E. Bush.

DEMOCRATS AT OUTS.

DISSATISFIED WITH THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Tactics of the Last Campaign Decidedly Disagreeable to the Party.

The members of the Democratic county central committee have received notices from Secretary W. S. Badger, stating that there will be a meeting of the committee at Dr. Muñiz's office in the city next Saturday. The following is incorporated in the notice: "It is quite necessary that a full attendance be had, hence it is hoped that you will not neglect to be present. Much depends on the action of the present committee with regard to many matters, notably the anti-convention organization of the party."

The method may indicates that the lower half of Clarence Freeman's heart is divided into two parts, which are stayed after the manner of bloomers. I have noticed that frequently when he appears on a wheel, there also are bloomers. Let nobody run away with the idea that Mr. Freeman wears bloomers. It is quite otherwise. The fact herein noted may not interest the young women, but the cathode ray does its own depicting.

The ray when turned on Ed White reveals nothing. This indicates that he is a good deal lower than I am.

Turned on Ed White and Frank Hough, nothing appears on the plate except the mystic words: "Too young." Why should any feminine club waste its while leap year time?

I wish that I might assist the club more in its researches—if it indulges in them, but I again wish to remark that I much doubt if it does anything of the kind.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The Fresno Milling Company is the Plaintiff.

In Judge Webb's court yesterday the suit of the Fresno Milling Company against the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company was called for trial. The suit was filed in 1893, and claims damages against the canal company for failing to furnish water power. The city filled the canal and shot the water out. This is one corner of the noted three-cornered case of the city against the milling company and the canal company, and the milling company against the canal company.

The amount of damages claimed is not stated in figures, but the court is asked to grant so much a day since the water was shot out. The milling company is represented by T. P. Ryan, and the canal company by George E. Church and F. H. Short.

WINE GROWERS MEET.

First Distribution of Money Is About to be Made.

Colonel Trevelyan has returned from San Francisco, where he attended a meeting of the Sweet Wine Growers Association. Important business was transacted, and the outlook was satisfactory.

The first distribution, by prorating on deeded wire, was ordered. The amount of the first payment will be two cents a gallon. The checks will be sent to the growers in a few days.

TOWN OFFICERS NOMINATED.

The Selma Irrigator contains the following account of the nomination of officers in that town:

The nominees for the position of trustees for the long term of four years, three of whom were to be elected on motion first made by Mr. C. G. Gifford, Mr. L. C. Mericle, W. A. Gifford and B. Morris were named as candidates.

Samuel Sibley was nominated for treasurer. For trustee for the short term of two years, or to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. E. Whitton, there were two nominees, J. H. Sturges and M. M. Vincent.

For clerk, J. W. Aikens and J. B. Campbell were nominated.

For marshal, J. W. Bell, W. DeJarnett, G. W. Stephen and W. V. Vandervort were named as candidates.

Samuel Sibley was nominated for treasurer.

The nominees will all be placed on the printed ticket, and the voter can make his choice at the polls.

Committee on Ferguson.

J. W. Ferguson, if his health permits, will go to San Francisco and represent Fresno county in the meeting of the Democratic state central committee on Saturday. It is understood that Mr. Ferguson intends to do some interesting talking before the committee in regard to state politics and the San Joaquin valley.

The Rabbit Drive.

The big rabbit drive which is to take place a week from next Saturday promises to be a successful affair. The promoters say they will have a proper management of the proceeding. The water will be turned out of the ditches.

The School Attendance.

The attendance in the city schools has increased considerably since they reopened on Monday last. The teachers expect to have the regular number by Monday next, as the parents are rapidly getting over the diphtheria scare.

I am going to observe that the damping of reins and oil near the oil tanks by the railroad is to be stopped.

A few Cathode Rays for the Thimble Club.

A traveler's first impression of Fresno, as he comes from the north, has apt to be anything but good. "Fraiser," the brakeman would call, and the passengers, looking from the window to catch a first view of the city, would gaze with silent gales, then dash their hats and other bijouterie, and the fragrance therefrom would not strike on his olfactory nerve like stink of roses.

The man about town.

MARKETING RAISINS.

Plans Before the Hundred Thousand Club.

THE VIEWS OF BUSINESS MEN
Work of Formulating a Plan Placed in the Hands of a Committee.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The Hundred Thousand Club met last night to consider the raisin question. It was the purpose to hear the bankers of the city in regard to the plan submitted by the commission packers and the plan by the co-operative association.

The bankers present were T. C. White of the First National and Alex Goldstein of the Farmers' Bank.

Secretary Spencer opened proceedings by reading the plan submitted by the packers at the last meeting and one submitted by the co-operatives. The following is the plan submitted by the latter through W. F. Forey:

"To the executive committee of the One Hundred Thousand Club of Fresno county:

"Gentlemen—In copy to you of your request to give you an outline of a plan which we believe would be acceptable to the co-operative companies, whereby a system could be inaugurated to more fully control the crop of raisins, and still be injurious to the different commission packers which are now in the market, we beg to submit the following:

"In the first place, it would be well to briefly review the situation as we find it. For instance, take a great many of the packers, and the co-operatives, organization is largely composed of oil, controlling 90 per cent of the growers of this valley. Because with 90 per cent of the growers controlled in this manner, and the packers also controlled, we would place a certain value on raisins, whereas today it is utterly impossible to place any value whatever on any grade of raisins, owing to the fact that nearly every packer has a different price. Such a plan as this would meet with our endorsement and co-operation, but we are unprepared to join a corporation while the control is in the hands of the commission packers.

"Conclusions, both favorable and unfavorable, have been reached in many cases. It was decided to make a 'plan for favor of our own' and let it be known that the growers will never unanimously endorse any plan whereby the commission packers are liable to obtain control of the same. We earnestly hope that the society favorites have been thoroughly disengaged in reference to their worth, character and other qualities.

"To the co-operative companies, the plan is not to be adopted, as it will be injurious to the different commission packers which are now in the market, we beg to submit the following:

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